

the article was alleged for the further reason that it was composed in part of a decomposed animal substance.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the statement, to wit, "Regular Condensed Milk," borne on the tag attached to the can containing the article, regarding the article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, was false and misleading in that it represented that said article was regular condensed milk, and was labeled so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, whereas, in truth and in fact, said article was not regular condensed milk, but was a partially decomposed product deficient in fat with which starch had been mixed and packed. Further misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that it was a partially decomposed product deficient in fat with which starch had been mixed and packed, and was offered for sale and sold under the distinctive name of another article, to wit, condensed milk.

On December 9, 1919, the case came to trial before a jury on a plea of not guilty, and after submission of evidence and arguments by council a verdict of guilty was returned by the jury for violation of the Food and Drugs Act, and thereupon the court fined said defendant \$200.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7736. Misbranding of Knoxit Injection. U. S. * * * v. 123 Bottles and 15 Dozen Bottles of Knoxit Injection. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 10295, 10296. I. S. Nos. 5594-r, 5591-r. S. Nos. C-1214, C-1216.)

On May 17, 1919, the United States attorney for the Western District of Oklahoma, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels for the seizure and condemnation of 123 bottles and 15 dozen bottles of Knoxit Injection, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Oklahoma City, Okla., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about October 7, 1918, October 25, 1918, and February 25, 1918, by the Beggs Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Oklahoma, and charging misbranding under the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the product made by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of an aqueous solution containing zinc acetate, hydrastis, and glycerin, and was perfumed with oil of rose.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libels for the reason that the statements appearing on the labels and circular accompanying the article, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of said drug article and of the ingredients and substances contained therein, falsely and fraudulently represented that the article was a treatment, remedy, and cure for gonorrhœa, leucorrhœa or whites, catarrhal affections of the eye, nose, throat, genito-urinary organs, etc., inflammations, hemorrhoids, ulcers, cankers, and gonorrhœa in women, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On October 16, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, a default decree of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7737. Misbranding of Injection Malydor. U. S. * * * v. 45 Bottles and 2 Dozen Bottles of Injection Malydor. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 10376, 10377. I. S. Nos. 7895-r, 7897-r. S. Nos. C-1259, C-1260.)

On May 27, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Indiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court

of the United States for said district 2 libels for the seizure and condemnation of 45 bottles and 2 dozen bottles, more or less, of a drug, labeled in part "Injection Malydor," remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Indianapolis, Ind., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about May 3, 1919, and March 15, 1919, by the Malydor Mfg. Co., Lancaster, Ohio, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Indiana, and charging misbranding under the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of samples of the product made by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of an aqueous solution of boric acid, phenol, a zinc salt, acetanilid, glycerin, and a trace of unidentified alkaloid.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libels for the reason that the statements appearing on the labels and in the circular accompanying the article, with respect to the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, falsely and fraudulently represented that the article was a treatment, remedy, and cure for diseases of the official passages as gonorrhœa, gleet, leucorrhœa, piles, syphilis, chancroids, soft chancres, nasal catarrh, constitutional catarrhal condition, gonorrhœa in women, acute gonorrhœa, and sub-acute or chronic gonorrhœa, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On January 2, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, default decrees of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7738. Misbranding of Cutler's Blood Pure Powders.* U. S. * * * v. Chester F. Cutler. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$250 and costs. (F. & D. No. 9782 I S. No. 11828-p.)

On or about July 29, 1919, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Iowa, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Chester F. Cutler, Deep River, Iowa, alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on or about January 10, 1918, from the State of Iowa into the State of Illinois, of a quantity of an article, labeled in part "Cutler's Blood Pure Powders," which was misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the preparation was a gray powder containing large amounts of sulphur and charcoal, together with sand and asafetida.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the information for the reason that certain statements, regarding the therapeutic and curative effects thereof, appearing on the labels of the boxes containing the article, falsely and fraudulently represented it to be effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for fistula, distemper, farcy, poll evil, and all blood and skin diseases, lump jaw, nasal gleet, epizootic, grease heel, rheumatism, distemper, pink eye, moonblindness, and for all the various blood and skin diseases of equine flesh, when, in truth and in fact, it was not. It was alleged in substance that the article was misbranded for the further reason that certain statements regarding the therapeutic and curative effects thereof, appearing in the circular accompanying said article, falsely and fraudulently represented it to be effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for fistula, farcy, poll evil, moonblindness, nasal gleet, grease heel, and lump jaw of equines, for distemper, and for other blood and skin diseases, for barren mares and cows, for milk fever, caked udder, bloody and stringy milk, and retained afterbirth in cattle, rheumatism, epizootic, mange, and for mange and distemper of dogs, when, in truth and in fact, it was not.